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MR. O'CONNELL.

My readers on the other side of the St. George's Channel will, I am afraid, be disappointed at my again postponing my *reply* to Mr. O'Connell and his man-servant, "Counsellor" Bric; yet, when they hear my reasons for this further postponement, they will, I am convinced, think that it has been the result of justice as well as of necessity. They will have seen how incessantly my mind has, for two weeks past, been harassed by anxiety on account of my poor old suffering friend in Threadneedle-street, London. They will have seen, that this racking anxiety was likely to receive some little mitigation from the *consultation*, which, the week before last, I announced as about to take place; but, that, as they will also have seen, the *result* of that consultation must have, to me, been any thing but satisfactory. They will, indeed, have seen, from subsequent BULLETINS, put out by DOCTORS BLACK and

THWAITES and Doctress ANNA, that *they* deem the patient "upon the *mend*," and that these grave and learned personages dwell, with particular delight, on the circumstance of a rise in the Old Lady's pulse, which they to-day (Tuesday, 13th Sept.) state to be at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; but they say nothing about those *violent stimulants*, which, as I am but too well informed, the *state doctors* (lately arrived in town) have *compelled* her to take, on pain of being killed outright; and which stimulants must, as I hear, make mortality more certain and more dreadful. In a state of mind like that in which this great matter must of necessity keep me, I am very sure, that I shall be excused for this new postponement of my *reply* to two such "great Counsellors," of whose having *closed* their case I really have not had time, as yet, to inform myself with that precision which ought to characterize every step taken in the replying to so able a pleader as Mr. "Counsellor" BRIC, not lower than about the 9th reporter

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

to the *feelosofer's* broad sheet. But, besides this, almost, *domestic anxiety*, there is another reason, which not only renders the postponement proper; but which may, possibly, render all *reply* whatever wholly unnecessary: I allude to the CONSULTATION held in Dublin, at which the *brief* to Mr. "Counselloer" BRIC was "*settled*," and an authentic copy of the "*minutes*" of which consultation I am promised by a friend in that city. If I be asked how I can justify the using of this manuscript, existing, as it must, *under the seal of honour*, I refer the querist to a letter of Mr. WISE, which will be found below, and which will show, that such a *seal* may, in any case, be broken, unless we shall, purely for the sake of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. "Counselloer" BRIC, set aside the old and long-tried maxim, that "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Mind, too, I do not *positively promise* to publish these minutes; for, as yet, *I have them not*. If I get them, I shall undoubtedly think it my duty to lay them before the public, with the names, at full length, of all the "Counselloers" and all the attorneys. I have heard, but disbelieve the fact, that "ENGLAND'S GLORY" and also the CHANCELLOR of the

"*London University*" were going over to assist at the Consultation; and this it was, doubtless, that gave rise to the report, that these "two *illustrious* individuals" were about to visit the Sister Isle. However, when I get the "*minutes*," I shall know all about this matter; and, when once I possess the knowledge, it shall not, I warrant them, long be kept from my readers.—In the next Register, I shall insert the speech (mentioned in my last) of Mr. RONAYNE of Cork. Every man I see *here* applauds that speech as a proof of the talent, the honesty, the courage and the patriotism of the speaker, to which just grounds of applause I add a deep sense of personal gratitude. I also, with all who have read his late letter to me, thank Mr. LAWLESS; but, "the *undergrowl* of POOR Jack Lawless "and his FOOLISH associates" called (if for any thing) for a heavier thong. As WITAKER says of the impudent lies of "Good Queen Bess," such often told and such boldly repeated calumnies "are not to be rebutted by *mildness*." And, as to Mr. "Counselloer" BRICK (restoring the curtailed K to his name,) as Mr. Lawless had been taught by his *really* "illustrious" countryman, SWIFT, not to "chop blocks

with a razor"; he might, one would think, have inferred, that, to deal with a rude piece of brick-work, the only fit tools were a heavy mallet and a cold chissel.

N. B. Since the above was written (it is now *Tuesday morning*) a letter from Liverpool assures me, that *Bott Smith* was sent for over to be *tutored* at the above-mentioned *Consultation*. How he went, that is to say, under *what tail*, my correspondent (though desired to be particular in this respect) does not say. "Friend" Cropper's *cotton-affairs* would, just at this time, hardly suffer him to go over: and, yet, *Bott* must have had a tail of *some sort* to go under, and to come back under too; for, a *Bott*, which is, in fact, a species of maggot, cannot exist for many minutes, if severed from the dank corruption on which it feeds. This circumstance of *BOTT SMITH's* going over, would half lead me to conclude, that the "illustrious" reformer, who wanted to *destroy the 40s. freeholders*, was really at the *Consultation*. However, I shall, now, very soon, obtain authentic intelligence with regard to all these facts. Mind, once more, I do not *positively* promise to publish the "minutes" of this Con-

sultation; for I may be disappointed, though I am well persuaded that I shall not, in receiving them. They may be *intercepted*; but, if I get them, *out they shall come*; or my name is not

WM. COBBETT

TO THE
WORKING CLASSES
OF
THE CITY OF NORWICH,
*On the sure and certain means of
obtaining*
CHEAP BREAD.

Kensington, Tuesday, 13th Sept, 1825.

MY FRIENDS,

You are in great distress in order to know how to *bring up* your wages to the proportion pointed out by the price of the loaf. You are forming *combinations* and *unions* for this purpose, and very just and laudable such combinations and unions are. For, is it *just*, that you should pay $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ for that bread, and $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ for that meat, which you got for $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ when your present rate of wages was settled? No *just* man will say that this is *just*; and, if you cannot raise your wages without uniting and com-

bining, you ought to combine and unite. For, though your masters (for the greater part), if *builders*, suffer as well as you; still, you must take care of yourselves; and, as to master-manufacturers, they gain by your loss; for they gain by *raising the price of their goods*, while they take care not to raise your wages.

But, there are two ways of going to work to obtain redress in every case of this kind, either of which is effectual for your purpose: namely, to cause your wages to *go up* to the price of food; and, to cause the price of food to *come down* to your wages. This latter is, by a vast deal, the better way; because it is *clearly lawful*, and because it does not place you in a state of hostility with your masters. Nothing can be, by the means of your *unions*, more easily effected than this. You may, if you like, make the four pound loaf to be 7d. in the course of two months; and, if you will only follow my advice, you will effect this object with all imaginable ease. But, before I enter into this matter more fully, I must explain to you *the cause* of the rise in the prices of bread, meat, rent, fuel, and tools. I wish the Working Classes all over the kingdom to read this; but, I ad-

dress myself to you of the *city of Norwich* in particular, as the only mark of that great regard which I shall always entertain for you on account of your excellent conduct in 1823, when you carried that *Petition*, which I had the very great honour of proposing to you, and which you will at last see acted upon in spite of all the Parson Glovers and all the Daddy Cokes in the world.

This has been the finest year that I ever knew in my life, or, at least, that I have any recollection of. There was a good crop of hay, and it was made in the fairest of weather. A good crop of pulse, oats and barley, and, perhaps, as *large a* crop of wheat as was ever grown in England, and certainly the best in *quality* within the memory of man. I have *heard*, from the best authority, of several samples of wheat at 65 lb. the Winchester bushel; and have *seen* some samples at 63 lb. which is equal to the weight of *Sicilian*, or *Virginian* wheat. Then the rains, that have fallen since the 3d of August, falling upon ground so dry and so hot, have produced a quantity of grass prodigious; and the *downs*, which are commonly short and rusty at this time of the year, are now, they tell me, green as meadows, and that, too, to their

very tops. The turnips cannot be *large* in their bulbs, and there can be but few *Swedish* turnips; but, the breadth of the turnip crop will be large. The wheat has been got off early, and, in many, many cases, there now stand fields of turnips where the wheat stood. It is quite surprising to behold the sudden change in the face of the country. When I was in Kent, I saw, on the 1st of August, the farmer sowing a large field of turnips by the side of the road between Foot's Cray and Farningham, and the dust flying before the harrows enough to stifle men and horses. On the 4th of September (only 35 days after) I saw the same field not only with turnips in it, but those turnips *hoed*, and half covering the ground! I never saw any thing to equal this, even in gardens in Long Island. But, what a summer *must* it have been, when we are now *eating Indian corn*, the fruit of plants, sowed on the 23d of May! The *Mangel Wurzel* seems, everywhere, to be a great crop. I have seen some, *transplanted* in the dry and hot weather of July, the roots of which *now* weigh from 8 to 12 lb. each. This (with some hay) is the best winter food in the world for *milch cows*, as it produces more milk than any thing

else, and as it gives no *bad taste* to either butter or milk. I hear that DADDY COKE has *ninety* acres of it, very fine indeed. It is worth (in the place) not much short of *two thousand pounds*, if the account I have of it be true. Well done, DADDY COKE. This is your proper sphere: here you know what you are about: leave "*national faith*" to other heads: and, when we meet again to discuss the question of "*Equitable Adjustment*" (which may be at no distant day), do you, DADDY, stay quietly at home, housing Mangel Wurzel in those *barns* in which the owls were, two years back, heard to hoot at the senseless calumnies that you and your stupid and ungrateful associates poured forth on me and on the sensible and honest fellows of Norwich, who wished to preserve to you, in spite of yourselves, a remnant of your estates. The turnips *must* of necessity be comparatively *small* in size; but, they will be less liable to be destroyed by the *frost*, and of that and snow we shall, I dare say, have an abundance next winter. I do not pretend to be so wise as "*MOORE'S ALMANAC*," which, for the *last month of July*, gave us *two spells of heavy rain*, each of from seven to nine days' continuance, accom

panied with *high wind* and *dreadful thunder*; but, I guess, as Jonathan says, that we shall have a pretty *hard* winter; and, if we have, the *small size* of the white turnips is rather a benefit than otherwise. I have heard of some very fine pieces of *transplanted* Swedish turnips.

For many reasons we ought to thank God for this fine year; but, for no reason ought we to be so thankful as for this: that this abundant year has deprived the upholders of the system of paper-money of all pretence for shifting its manifold mischiefs from their own shoulders to that of that "*Divine Providence*," which they have always at the end of their tongues, but which, if we be to judge from their acts, is but too often very distant from their hearts. If we had had a *short crop*, or a *bad harvest*, they would then, without the smallest hesitation, have ascribed the "*disturbance* in our currency" to Providence; the fall of the funds, the ruin of merchants, the disgrace of English commerce; all would have been ascribed to Providence; even the sending of our gold away for the corn of other countries, would have been ascribed to the same cause, though Providence (impartial in all its doings) would have given the same sort of

seasons to those countries as to us! *Now* there is *no room for shuffle*. More has been done for us by Providence than ever we, Farmers and Gardeners, could have had the conscience to pray for; and that is saying a great deal indeed. It has given us all the advantages of a hot country without one of its inconveniences. *Now*, then, what will the paper-system mongers say, if, with all this, "*a disturbance*" in our currency should take place?

I now come to the *cause* of the rise in the price of *bread*. There has been a greater rise in the price of meat, and in that of many other things; but, for simplicity and clearness sake, let us confine ourselves to the price of *bread*. I beg you to be attentive; for, it is *your* interest, not mine, to make the bread cheap. I do not, and I need not, as far as I am individually concerned, care two straws about the matter. But, to *you*, this is a thing of very great importance; and duty to yourselves and your families imperatively call on you to bestow great attention on the subject.

The stupid creatures, who conduct the newspapers of this country, and whom Mr. BROUGHAM has, in imitation of poor old mob-courting Sheridan, called "*the*

best possible *public instructors* "that imagination could have devised;" these stupid animals (far more stupid than young turkeys), of whom your MERCURY BACON is one, and to read whose "*Postscripts*" would drive any one, with only a little more sense than even your great Daddy, out of his wits; these insufferably stupid beasts would persuade you, that it is the *Corn Bill* that has made the 4lb. loaf rise from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ since 1822; and that, therefore, you all ought to *cry out aloud against the Corn Bill*. I am against the Corn Bill: I say that there ought to be no Corn Bill: I will join anybody in petitioning against the Corn-Bill: but, then, we must petition, as we did before, for *something else* at the same time; or, else, we should be as foolish as the hole-and-corner and barn politicians, who abused us in 1823.

I hate the Corn Bill; I always hated it; it was a very bad thing; I singly petitioned against it at its first passing; and I am ready to join anybody in petitioning (along with other things) against it now; but, those beastly newspaper fellows deceive those who have the folly to believe in them, when they say, that it is the Corn Bill which is the cause of the rise in the price of bread. In 1822, the wheat was

about 20s. a coombe: it is now about 40s. a coombe. But, mind, the Corn Bill *has been in force all the while, from 1815 to this day*, except that it has twice been suspended to let corn come in. It had been in full force, for several years, previous to 1822; and yet *wheat fell to 20s. a coombe*. How, then, can it be the Corn Bill that has caused the present high prices? Did the Corn Bill make low prices in 1822; and does it make high prices now? Beg of that stupid thing, MERCURY BACON, to answer that question.

Then, again, what makes *meat* high in price? There never were any beef and mutton imported? What make your cloths high in price? Does the Corn Bill prevent us from importing wearing apparel? What make tools and fuel high in price? When did we import saws and hammers and chissels and trowels, and when did we import *fuel*? And *house-rent*, now; what has made it rise? BOTT SMITH of Liverpool would, I make no doubt, *swear*, if "friend" Cropper were to order him, that *houses* are a great article of importation, and, I dare say, that your Mercury Bacon would be fool enough to believe him; but, can you believe that we import *houses*? And yet, house-

rent has risen since 1822, and very greatly risen, too.

It is not, then, the Corn Bill that has made things rise in price, and that has made your wages not go now much more than half as far as they went in 1822. It is the **INCREASE OF THE PAPER MONEY**, that pernicious, that accursed thing, which has, at last, brought every third labourer in once happy England to the poor-house, and that has brought thousands upon thousands of the ill-treated Irish to death by actual starvation. Upon the very face of the thing how can it be otherwise? Formerly, the *king* made money for all his people: now, there are about *two hundred thousand* paper-money makers, their families, clerks, servants, and dependants. All these live upon the fat of the land. They have the best of every thing, food, drink, clothes, horses, houses, dogs, and every thing else. And this because they make paper-money for us. *Somebody must lose what they get.* They cannot get all these things out of nobody. No: and at last the loss comes to the *working classes*, who are pinched half to death that these vermin may live in luxury.

But, to come to our present particular case. The paper-mo-

ney was almost gone in 1822; and then the wheat was at about 20s. the coombe. The Corn Bill was, mind, in force all the while; but, in 1822, a *new law was made to put out the paper-money again.* No sooner was this law passed, than out came the paper-money in prodigious quantities; and up rose the price of every thing that you consume or use; and thus it has gone on, and thus it will go on, until the paper-money be demolished. You will get poorer and poorer, your wages will buy less and less food, until you be too poor to keep out of the workhouse, and then, the upstart wretches who live upon you through the means of the paper-money, may have you sent to the *treadmill* because you rudely ask for only the offal of what is, in reality, all your own! It was not thus in the days of our fathers! Then there were *no paupers* and no need of *poor-houses*. Ah, my friends, how have we been deceived! We have been taught to execrate the religion of our forefathers; we have been taught to believe, that they were fools for being attached to the *Catholic religion*; but, while that religion existed here, there was a single Priory in the noble city of Norwich, which gave, every year, to

the poor, and the stranger, who fed at their table, the *beer of eight hundred quarters of malt*, and the *bread of a thousand quarters of wheat*; more than is now given by *all the nobility and gentry of the whole country*! I challenge the Bishop and all his clergy to deny this fact, which is recorded by the Protestant Bishop, TANNER. In those days there were no paper-money, no paupers, no poor-houses, and no treadmills; in those days a common labourer in the fields had wages, for *one day's work*, sufficient to buy him a *pair of shoes*; in those days he earned *a fat sheep in a week, a grass-fed fat ox in seven weeks, a stall-fed fat ox in eleven weeks*, and his wife earned at hay-making, or weeding in the corn, the *price of a quart of wine in a day*; in those days, as the Statute Book itself tells us, *beef, pork, mutton and veal*, were "*the food of the POORER sort of people*." Those were the days of "*the roast-beef of Old England*." Every man could then have roast-beef; and this saying belongs not at all to the present beggarly Protestant generation, not one out of a thousand of whom ever even sees, or smells, much less tastes roast-beef. Mind, all the facts that I have just stated, respecting the good living and happy lives of

Englishmen in *Catholic times*, I can prove to the very letter, and I shall produce those proofs in the closing Number of my "*Protestant Reformation*." And yet, we suffer ourselves to be made to believe, that the religion of our fathers was a *bad thing*, and that those fathers were poor, *ignorant, superstitious* creatures, who bowed before *images*, and *confessed their sins to crafty priests*. Ignorant, or not ignorant, superstitious or not superstitious, images or no images, crafty or not crafty priests, these old Catholic fathers took special good care that those priests should not send them to the *treadmill*, nor make them *dine upon cold potatoes*, they took special good care that no *craft* should prevent *beef, pork, mutton and veal*, from being "*the food of the POORER sort of people*."

To return; it is clear as daylight, that it is the *increase of the paper-money* since 1822, which has *raised the price of bread*. If any additional proof were wanted, we have it, as I once before observed, in this fact; namely, that in all the countries near us, France, Holland, and Germany *wheat has kept at the same average price from 1822 to this time*. Those countries have had the *same seasons* that we have had.

God has been impartial in bestowing his blessings on the fields; but, it has pleased him to afflict us with rulers, who, after having *resolved*, and even *enacted*, that we should return to the "*money of our ancestors*," have now again *enacted*, that we shall have a paper-money in Small Notes all over the country.

As long as this money lasts, you cannot have *cheap bread*; and, you have a clearly lawful and an effectual way of putting an end to it, a thing, by the bye, that Mr. CANNING (I will say that for him) seems to wish for. You now know, through the means of that *real* radical, not *sham* radical, Mr. JONES of Bristol, that every putter forth of paper-money is liable to be called upon to give *gold sovereigns* in exchange for his notes; and that, if he refuse, he may instantly be *prosecuted*. You know this; and therefore, all you have to do is this: Appoint one man, or two, or more, if necessary; call him the *gold-man*. Let him, the moment he has a bank-note in his hand, go and get gold for it at the bank whence it issued. Let him, as soon as he have any sovereigns in hand, employ himself in exchanging them for notes with anybody, and he will always find people enough to

exchange with him. When he has got a parcel of notes in this way, or only one, let him go off to the bankers to get the gold. When I am riding about the country, and stop in any town where there is a rag-rook, I get the landlord or landlady, or somebody, to give me some of his rags for any sovereigns, or, if it be but one, that I have in my pocket; and then I send the rags *directly* to the rook. Thus I leave a bit or two of our beloved king's coin in that town more than there was before; and a rag or two I, in effect, destroy. A hundred men, going from London, each with a thousand sovereigns in his pocket, dividing themselves amongst the several counties, and acting upon the little rag-rooks, will bring bread to 7d. the quarten loaf in a month.

But, you may do this *yourselves*, and those duties which men can perform themselves, they never ought to leave to be performed by other people. In such a town as Norwich, for instance, there cannot be less, I should suppose, than 20 thousand pounds paid in labourer's and artisan's and workmen's, of one sort and another, *wages*, every Saturday night. Almost the whole of this is paid in *paper of some sort*; and what

is more easy than for you to *unite* for the purpose of turning this paper into gold? But, you have *unions* already formed; and why not have an officer appointed expressly to carry on this at once patriotic, loyal, and self-defensive work?

What even one man can do we have seen in the conduct of Mr. JONES. He wanted to see *cheap bread*; he wanted to see the toiling part of the community well fed; he had sense; and he resolved to *prove* to them how they might do the work for themselves. One such man in every town would make cheap bread in a month. The rooks, if they had in every town one such man to deal with, *must get gold*, and then they would soon *shut up shop*. I have been assured that Mr. JONES (before he was refused gold) had carried in notes to the amount of about *nine hundred pounds*, and had put gold in circulation to that amount. But, alas! how *few* are there of such men! If every man were to do, in this respect, as I do, bread would be at 7d. the quartern loaf in a week. I never suffer a note of any sort to pass *through* my hands, on any account whatever. If it come to me, it is sure to bring out gold from *somebody*, and that, too, as *quickly as possible*.

Now, my friends, I have said all that I had to say to you upon the subject. I have shown you, that it is the paper-money which has caused your present distress and confusion; that you have the power of putting a stop to that paper-money; that it is your duty to yourselves and your families to do this; that all other efforts are just so much thrown away; and, in conclusion, I have only to express my hope, that you will do that which common sense and common justice so clearly point out to you; in which hope,

I remain,

Your faithful Friend,

WM. COBBETT.

BULLETIN OF THE OLD LADY.

September 9 to 12.

In my last, the reader saw the bulletins brought down to the 8th of September, inclusive. Since that day, up to the 12th, the poor old patient has alternately excited the hopes and fears of the Doctors. Having been a good deal engaged in other matters, I have had time to attend only to the reports of DOCTOR BLACK (seelosofer of the *Morning Chronicle*.) The Doctor

gave a very cheering account on Thursday and Friday last. He told us that the patient's pulse had risen gradually from $86\frac{1}{2}$ to $88\frac{1}{2}$, just touching upon 89. But to-day (12th September) he tells us that the pulse fell back again on Saturday, with a look (to use the true medical phrase) *strongly downwards*. He even says, that a new *alarm* arose and became somewhat general. I shall insert a copy of the bulletin; and here it is.

"CITY, SATURDAY.—The money market opened this morning *briskly*, Consols for Account having advanced to $89\frac{1}{2}$ buyers. It soon became evident, however, that there had been a good deal of manœuvring to force up the prices, in order that a better opportunity might be afforded of effecting sales, and that Consols for Money fell immediately to $88\frac{1}{2}$, and for Account to $88\frac{3}{4}$. Between one and two o'clock, the alarm became so general, that Consols for Money fell to $88\frac{1}{2}$, and for Account to $88\frac{3}{4}$. Even at this reduction, a great deal of Stock was thrown into the market. In the New 4 per Cent. Ann. there was a more remarkable depression, having declined from $104\frac{1}{2}$ to $102\frac{3}{4}$, but the regular Brokers found great difficulty in transacting business, either as buyers or sellers, under a difference of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the price. Before the close of business, Consols for Account advanced to $88\frac{3}{4}$. The premium on Exchequer Bills is very little

regulated by the condition of Stock; it is to-day much the same as when the Funds were one per cent. higher. India bonds are from 16 to 18 premium.—*The Foreign Market has begun again to-day to exhibit a scene of general alarm, although the agitation has not been so great as it was a short time since.* The South American Securities have, as heretofore, receded most rapidly. Mexican Scrip, which early in the morning was sold at $7\frac{1}{2}$ discount, fell to $9\frac{1}{2}$ discount. The fall in Mexican and Colombian Bonds has amounted from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Guatemala Scrip has remained steady at $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 per cent. discount. Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Bonds have been almost entirely neglected, but they may be quoted nominally at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under what they were sold for yesterday afternoon. Nothing we believe has been done in the New French Stock, but it was reported that it had been done at 71 for the 15th instant (the next settling day.) *The Rentes are 102; with the Exchange at 25.10.—The continental arrivals to-day have brought no news of the slightest interest on the subject of any Spanish Loan, and the Bonds have accordingly been heavy at a depression of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.*

Thus things were, according to this Doctor's account, on Saturday last. I wish my readers to pay attention to the curious circumstance, which I have so often pointed out to them, namely, that

the French funds do not fall! None of these Doctors can tell us the cause of the fall in the English funds, and of all this alarm and all this agitation; they venture, at times, many speculative opinions with regard to this cause; but no one ever endeavours to elucidate the matter by any observations with regard to the French Funds. And, yet, one would think that nothing in the world could be more natural than this. How is it that there is such a panic with respect to our funds; and how is it that the French funds and the American funds experience no fall at all, but, on the contrary, a rise, while there is such an alarm and agitation with regard to the fall in ours! One would naturally imagine, that, to Doctors who write daily upon this subject, and who mention daily the price of the French funds, it would, first or last, occur to say something or other about this curious phenomenon. Yet, never does any one of them, he or she, say one word about this matter.

If they did talk of it, they would at once make their readers see to the bottom of the mystery. Without giving them credit for an overstock of sense, the Doctors, stupid as they are, are not so stupid as to be blind to the consequences of

making the people see that it is because our funds rest upon a paper-money; because the gold is going away to leave that paper-money to itself; that it is because the Jews know these things well, that our funds fall; and that the French funds do not fall, and the American funds do not fall, because they rest upon the solid rock of gold and silver.

Dr. BLACK, in the middle part of the above bulletin, talks of the "Foreign Market," meaning that scene of infamy on which the vile stock-jobbers act. He says, that the foreign market exhibited, on Saturday last, a scene of general alarm. But what does Doctor BLACK mean by the *foreign* market. Is not France a foreign country; or does he mean now to lump her up along with England, as the Scotch do their country, by calling the two together *Breeton*? France is a foreign country to be sure; but it would not be convenient to the Doctor to say that there was a general alarm in the foreign market, *except with regard to the French!* This would not suit the Doctor; because then his readers would ask how it came to happen that the *French funds were an exception* from this general alarm. And this question would put the Doctor's wig all in

an uproar and confusion ; to avoid which the Doctor is pleased to consider nothing as *foreign* but the South American and Grecian, the Mexican, the Colombian, the Castillo Espirito, the Anglo-Mexican, the Chillian, the Bolivar, the Potosi, the Anglo-Mexican Mint, the Real del Monte, the Rio de la Plata, the Pasco-Peruvian. These make up what DOCTOR BLACK calls his *foreign* market. And the Doctor says that this market did, on Saturday last, exhibit a scene of *general alarm*.

Well it might, if there were common sense, or any thing like common sense existing in the skulls of the speculators ; for, I hold that man to be little short of a downright madman who can expect this parcel of moonshine ever to be turned into gold. Now, there is *Pasco-Peruvian*, for instance ; and what does the reader suppose that this *Pasco* means ? It means *pasturage*, or *pasture-land*. So, here are these ridiculous asses in England giving their money in exchange for bonds, I believe they are called, or scrip, or some such thing, which entitles them to participate in profits to be derived from the *pasturage of Peruvian lands* ! At the time of the South Sea bubble, there was a project

for the *turning of sawdust into deal boards* ; a project really less ridiculous than this of the *Pasco-Peruvian*. If the subscribers or contributors to this fund were *real asses*, instead of *figurative asses*, there would be some sense in their contract ; for, in exchange for their money they might actually go with their young ones and *graze* on the *pasco* of Peru. As it is, they will, in all probability, have to do something very little short of grazing by the wayside in England ; and no just man will say that they merit the smallest degree of pity. They will owe their fate to their own greediness of disposition, to their own gambling propensity, and to the delusions of these execrable newspapers, in which delusions they themselves take delight.

But, let the sensible reader not omit to observe, that, amidst all this *general alarm* in the Foreign Market, the *Spanish Bonds* do not fall ! How is that Dr. BLACK ? How is it that the *Spanish Bonds* keep just where they were before our funds began to fall ? Answer me that, Dr. BLACK. You will not, I know, and, therefore, I will answer myself. They do not fall, because, as HUDIBRAS says, "those that are *down* can fall no lower." That is the reason, Dr

BLACK. No interest whatever paid upon them; they are a mere thing to *gamble* about; to purchase them is to give 20 to receive 100: it is, therefore, betting 5 to 1 that they are worth nothing. And, that man must be a downright fool who expects any other end to any part of Dr. BLACK's "foreign market." The bulletin of yesterday (Monday) is not yet come to hand; and I do not know that I shall have time to insert it. In the meanwhile, there is, however, another matter connected with this fall in the funds, which is very well worthy of attention, and which, perhaps, will make Dr. BLACK perceive that paper-money is a thing very distinct, indeed, from that "*public credit*" which he had the goodness, and the very great Scotch candour to accuse me, a few weeks ago, of endeavouring to injure.

It is a fact very positively stated, and, indeed, very generally known in London, that there are protested bills to the amount of about *two millions of money* gone back from England and Scotland to New York! This did not use to be the way of Old England, whatever it may at any time have been in Scotland. A Bill of Exchange upon England, once accepted by an English merchant,

used to be looked upon as worth the amount written upon it, in gold. In this case *we have got the goods*, and the Americans have got the worthless bits of paper in exchange. Let any man that has a heart in him, that has one grain of common compassion in his breast, think of the dreadful consequences to the city of New York; think of the merchants, and, through them, the planters and farmers innumerable, that must be plunged, together with all their families, from competence some, and from affluence others, into the lowest degree of poverty! And all this done, observe, and now *avowedly* done, by the mere operations of a paper-money system: all effected in the twinkling of an eye by that system of "*cheap currency*," first broached by the "*Oracle*," since preached by Peter MACCULLOCH, and listened to with such delight by the Daddies of Whitehall.

BULLETIN.

13th September.

Dr. BLACK reports, that the Old Lady has passed a quiet night; but that her pulse is much about the same as it was yesterday. The worst symptom (if I might draw a conclusion from what the Doctor ventures to say)

is, that her Ladyship feels a *languor* which is quite unusual to her ordinary habits. She sat up for a considerable time, the Doctor says, yesterday in the forenoon; but was obliged to be handed to her chair, and felt quite exhausted before *one o'clock*. At one time, it would appear from the Doctor's account, that he was apprehensive of a return of those spasms with which she has been so frequently afflicted, of late, and in one of which it is feared by many that she may, one of these days, suddenly go off. Well! "if anything should happen to her," rest her old soul, say I; for few females have done more in their generation, either as regards the present race, or as regards posterity.

While the whole of the base daily press of London is manifestly *soldé*, as the French call it, to uphold this ruinous system, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I observe that the daily press of Ireland is not in this debased and corrupted state; and this the readers of the Register will perceive with satisfaction equal to my own, from reading the following article, and then the Letter which the Editor has done me the honour to address to me. Nothing further need be said by way of preface; but I cannot refrain

from calling the reader's attention to the able exposition which this writer has made of the stupid Scotch stuff of PETER MACCULLOCH, published, it appears, as minutes of evidence, and published at the expense of the people by the Honourable, Honourable, Honourable Collective Wisdom of the nation.

—
FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

September 6.

"The London Journals due since our last, to Saturday inclusive, have been received in due course. Although the foreign intelligence they bring is important, yet, as the chief interest of the English Prints at this moment, is derived from the state of the Money Market, we shall, in the first instance, advert to the fluctuations which have occurred in the funds.

"On Thursday, it will be remembered, that there was a slight reaction, or, at least, that there was no further depression in Consols, though the Foreign Securities were descending with the most frightful rapidity. On Friday, the agitation returned, and the panic was at its height. On that day, Exchequer Bills were done at a discount of two per cent.; but a portion of those Bills are payable on the 27th instant—perhaps a small portion. The amount of Exchequer Bills is about thirty millions. If only three millions were offered at the Treasury, and that the holder preferred Bank notes or cash, (which he will do, if the Bills continue at a discount,) the Government must borrow the money from the Bank to satisfy the claimant. By this means the efforts made by the Directors of this Establishment

"to contract the issues will be com-
 "pletely defeated. The reader
 "knows, that they have already sold
 "three millions of these Bills, with
 "a view of drawing in their paper.
 "If they satisfy these on the 27th
 "instant, this proceeding, on the
 "part of the Directors of this Esta-
 "blishment, will be totally nugatory.
 "This dilemma, it is clear, must
 "have been seen by Ministers; and
 "we imagine that the Bank itself
 "is now aware of the difficulty.
 "The *Globe* newspaper tells us, that
 "this Establishment, on, it is said, the
 "suggestion of such part of the Mi-
 "nisters as remain in town, came to
 "the aid of the labouring Funds, and
 "discounted all the Bills presented to
 "it on Saturday. Money, of course,
 "became more abundant; and the
 "same authority assures us that the
 "panic had, in a great degree, sub-
 "sided. It is certain, that Consols
 "advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ on the quotation of the
 "preceding day. But it is rather
 "remarkable, that Exchequer Bills
 "still continued at a discount. They
 "must be raised to a premium before
 "the 27th instant, or the embarrass-
 "ment will be terrible. But they
 "cannot be raised, if an improve-
 "ment do not take place in every
 "other species of Stock. Now, for
 "the next twenty days, every effort
 "upon this account alone, will be
 "made to sustain the Funds. Al-
 "ready we find all the London Jour-
 "nals active in the cause. Some of
 "the most respectable of them as-
 "sure us, that a very favourable al-
 "teration has occurred in the Ex-
 "changes—and yet it is to be ob-
 "served, that these very respectable
 "Journals, in all their speculations
 "to account for the late fall, placed
 "no stress whatever upon the Fo-
 "reign Exchanges. If the account
 "they publish shall be confirmed,
 "if a favourable turn have really
 "taken place in the Exchanges,
 "money will again become plenty;
 "and for twenty days, at least, the
 "game may be played with success.
 "But a mere assertion of this kind

"can only last for a day or two. We
 "hold it quite conclusive, that if
 "such a change, the first, be it ob-
 "served, for six or eight months,
 "do not take place, it will be impos-
 "sible to raise Exchequer Bills to a
 "premium. The great importance
 "of raising this species of Security
 "beyond par will be understood from
 "this—that, in such an event, the
 "holders will take fresh Bills in lieu
 "of those now in their hands—
 "whereas, if they descend below par,
 "the cash will be preferable.

"The reader has heard much of
 "the failure of VILLE's plan—and
 "most of our British Contemporaries
 "attribute the "panic" to this cir-
 "cumstance. If the plan have
 "failed, it has failed a month ago.
 "It is true this judicious Minister
 "has not been able to convert the por-
 "tion of the French Fives he ex-
 "pected into Threes—nor is it likely
 "that he will succeed.—*Perhaps he*
 "*never contemplated it.* But he has
 "succeeded in creating a *Three per*
 "*Cent. Fund.* The Stock of this fund
 "is now at 70 to 72. The English
 "Three per Cents, 87. If he shall
 "be enabled to continue this Fund,
 "our Capitalists will unquestionably
 "invest the money in this stock. A
 "conversion of capital at this mo-
 "ment would increase it from 12 to
 "14 per Cent. They, of course, will
 "be balanced at last; but not before
 "the value of the British Consoli-
 "dated Stock shall descend Six per
 "Cent. from its present quotation.
 "We desire to be understood as
 "speaking hypothetically. It is im-
 "possible on such a subject as this,
 "and, if it were possible, it would,
 "we think, be injudicious, to affect a
 "positive air. To proceed—touch-
 "ing the Exchanges, in connexion
 "with the French Financial Scheme
 "—if, as we think will be found to
 "be the case, persons are selling out
 "of the English Funds, with a view
 "of Foreign investment, they will,
 "of course, convert their Consols
 "into Gold, and this alone will ne-
 "cessarily cause a run upon the Bank

"of England. But if Gold be more
 "valuable in Paris than English Bank
 "Notes (the latter we understand be-
 "ing at a small discount) to Paris, Gold
 "will go. And it is going thither—
 "independently of what may be
 "taken out for the purpose of pur-
 "chasing in the French Funds.
 "Thus it is clear that the Exchanges
 "are still against us. Now, it is our
 "opinion that they will so continue.
 "The principle of Free Trade, so
 "admirable in theory, and which
 "would prove so beneficial, if we
 "were met by a reciprocal feeling
 "on the part of Foreign Countries,
 "will have the effect of sending away
 "the specie. For if we continue to
 "take their produce, and they refuse
 "to take ours in return, the differ-
 "ence must be made up by remit-
 "tances of Gold. If the balance of
 "Trade were equal, in that case our
 "exports would pay for our imports
 "—if not equal, the balance between
 "England and the Continent must
 "be completed by cash. We have
 "not the official returns before us.
 "and upon this subject, we cannot
 "pretend to speak with any certainty
 "—but we have heard that the ba-
 "lance is against this country. We
 "think it will, and of course the Ex-
 "changes will remain fluctuating be-
 "tween a higher and lower rate—
 "but, while the system continues,
 "we do not think that they can for
 "a month together remain in our
 "favour. This was the feeling of
 "the Bank, when it threw three
 "millions of Exchequer Bills upon
 "the Market, but in three or four
 "days after, we learn that it is buy-
 "ing up two millions of those Secu-
 "rities, and again letting out its pa-
 "per, by cashing all manner of Bills.
 "This is manifestly done with a view
 "of protecting the Treasury against
 "pay-day—namely, the 27th inst.
 "As to the Bank, we think this con-
 "duct, with regard to her own in-
 "terest, extremely ill-advised. It
 "may accelerate that crisis which
 "she desires to prevent—for, before
 "a week, these two millions may be

"converted into sovereigns, and fly
 "out of the country. But the Bank
 "has a double character. She is
 "the great instrument with which
 "the Finance Minister works. If
 "she does not pay now, she will be
 "compelled to pay on the 27th, if
 "Exchequer Bills shall continue
 "until that time at a discount.

"On the whole, we consider that
 "the next twenty days will be the
 "most important that has occurred
 "in the Financial condition of this
 "country since the year 1797."

TO MR. COBBETT.

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

3d September.

SIR,—We have been, for several
 months, writing letters, full of pith
 and marrow, to Lords and Parlia-
 ment-men, about the state of Ire-
 land, which letters, we assure you,
 with a modesty peculiarly our own,
 have made a vast impression in Ire-
 land, though unfortunately they ap-
 pear to have produced no effect what-
 ever upon the aforesaid eminent per-
 sons. There are more ways than
 one to account for our ill success.
 These persons may have imagined
 that we had exaggerated the dangers
 and difficulties of the country—or
 that the remedies we proposed were
 impracticable—or, perhaps, they felt
 a fashionable indifference regarding
 a topic so thoroughly vulgar as Ire-
 land—or, (but our vanity forbids the
 presumption,) perhaps, they did not
 condescend to glance their aristocra-
 tic eyes over our humble lucubra-
 tions.

Well, Sir, let them take the con-
 sequences. There is an old proverb;
 but, as it is somewhat musty, we
 shall not quote it; it may be ele-
 gantly rendered into English thus—
The Devil will have his own at last.
 And though we should very devoutly
 deprecate this consummation as
 Christians, yet, we confess our regret
 will be greatly enhanced by the con-

sideration, that the country will be reduced to great distress, and must pass, we apprehend, through a frightful ordeal before these Gentlemen can be made to feel, or to suffer. They are now receiving their rack-rents, many of them their arrears; they are now trumpetting forth the prosperity of Ireland, of which they make their income the measure—they are dazzling their friends with battalions of figures, said to indicate the increasing trade of Ireland, meaning thereby our exports. In short, though some of the wiser sort have misgivings as to the result, even these, we have some reason to know, recommend the policy of silence.

As a disciple of yours, "e'en from our boyish days," we reject this policy. But, indeed, if we were so inclined, we should find it impossible any longer to remain silent.

On the Catholic Question, and the position which it occupies at present, we shall say little. No one doubts that it is the chief element in Irish politics. This is admitted by the Orangemen themselves; nor will it be doubted even by Lord ELDON. It is admitted on all hands, that the Catholics are deeply, perhaps, dangerously discontented. It is acknowledged, that this feeling is common to all classes of Catholic Society—and, to do the Established Church, the Corporations, the Orangemen, and their indefatigable and exasperating Press, common justice, they spare no pains to lash this discontent into madness. Nothing would delight them more, than that the Catholics would give them an opportunity of burning the cottages of the poor, and confiscating the lands of the wealthy. But, alas! ardent as their wishes are, they are destined to meet with disappointment. There will be no fight, Mr. COBBETT, you may depend upon it. You have taught them, and we, at an humble distance, have reiterated the advice, that events are working for them—and for events they are resolved to wait.

Now, it appears to us, that events are coming on very rapidly in Ireland, which will inevitably produce that crisis which you have long ago predicted. By the Parliamentary papers, you will perceive that our exports have continued to increase to a most enormous degree—but you will remark, that with the exception of Linen and a few unprinted Cottons, these exports are altogether confined to *provisions*.—Wheat, Barley, and Oats—Bullocks and Sheep—Pigs, Bacon, and Butter. The consequences we are beginning already to feel—Dublin is, at this moment, notwithstanding the removal of the Assessed Taxes, as dear a place as Liverpool, and we believe, as London itself. Beef and Mutton are from 8*d.* to 9*d.* a pound. The Quartern Loaf is a shilling. Poultry, which used to be very reasonable in price, is now advancing to the English standard. The rise in other provisions would be sufficient to explain this advance—but there is an immediate cause, with which, perhaps, you are unacquainted. There is an immense export of all kinds of fowl from the Eastern coast of this island to England. Eggs are also exported in vast quantities. Nay, perhaps, it will surprise you, that fresh meat is exported from Dublin, and exposed for sale in the shambles of Liverpool. Now, these are fine times for the landlord and the farmer—that is to say, for what the Scotch call capitalists—but for the journeyman mechanic and the day labourer in the fields, they are times of scarcity and privation—for while the man of means is adding to his income, the man whose livelihood depends upon the labour of his hands is reduced to misery, and driven into combination; while the few are enjoying a brief prosperity, the bulk of the nation is sinking rapidly into absolute want. It only required one disaster to complete the misery of the Irish poor—namely, that the Potato Crop should fail. There has not been an entire failure, but we think we are within the mark,

when we calculate the deficit at one-third of the annual average. We know that there are many who take the deficiency at a full half. You will, however, decide the question yourself from these data. We are now in the second week of autumn, and our Corn crop has been nearly saved, but Potatoes are 10*d.* a stone (of 15 lb.) in the Dublin Market. At Cork, by the weight (21 lb.) 11*d.*; at Navan, Co. Meath, and at Newry, Co. Down, 7*d.*; at Belfast, 8*d.*; at Arklow, County Wicklow, 8*d.*; at Bray, same County, 10*d.*; at Kilkenny, 10*d.* The ordinary price would be 3*d.* to 5*d.* What Potatoes will be by Christmas, we will not venture to conjecture. But of this we are sure, if some event such as the contraction of the Currency or the repeal of the Corn Laws do not occur before next April, the year 1826 will be as terrible in Ireland as that of 1822; when, while you were receiving, with every tide, the produce of our teeming fields, you were buying up the Oats which were sending to you, converting them into meal, and returning it back to save the wretched Irish from famine.

But the Landlords will still receive their rents, and the Farmers their profits, and we shall be referred, with triumph, to the figures in the Custom-house Books—and this state of things will be called prosperity. No doubt of it—and the old plan of temporary relief will be adopted. A sum of money will be voted by Parliament—Subscriptions will be made, but not to the former amount, by the benevolent people of England, for the relief of Irish Distress. We shall have an Irish Bishop preaching a Charity Sermon at Fulham, for the relief of the perishing Irish—and no doubt some absentee Landlord, from the banks of the Seine, or the city of Florence, will magnanimously desire his agent to expend 100*l.* upon his poor tenantry. And this is prosperity, and this is patriotism—and it is this state of things which is recommended by political economists.

We know not whether the person, whom you designate as PETER Doctor M'CULLOCH, be JOHN RAMSEY M'CULLOCH, Esq. who was examined in June last, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the State of Ireland. We suspect, from certain philosophical vagaries, in the *Scotsman* newspaper, and in the evidence, that JOHN RAMSEY and PETER Doctor is one and the same individual. Be he PETER or be he JOHN, be he Squire or Doctor, we think that even you, Mr. COBBETT, will be rather startled at some of his paradoxes. You will find him maintaining, gravely, before the Committee, such doctrines as these.

"Supposing the Absentee Landlords of Ireland were to return and reside upon their estates, is it your opinion that that would be productive of any decided advantage to the lower orders of the people?—No, I am not aware that it would be productive of any advantage to them, in the way of increasing the general and average rate of wages all over the country.

"Would not the expenditure of their incomes amongst them, be productive of a great deal of good?—The income of a Landlord, when he is an Absentee, is really as much expended in Ireland, as if he were living in it."

That is to say, the income which is sent out of the country, remains in it. But let us hear JOHN RAMSEY PETER Doctor's explanation:—

"Will you have the goodness to explain that a little further?—When a landlord becomes an absentee, his rent must be remitted to him one way or another; it must be remitted to him either in money or in commodities. I suppose it will be conceded, that it cannot continue to be remitted to him from Ireland in money, there being no money to make the remittance; for, if the rents of two or three estates were remitted in money, it would make a scarcity of money and raise its value, so that its

remittance would inevitably cease; it is clear then that the rents of Absentees can only be remitted in commodities. And this, I think, would be the nature of the operation: when a Landlord has an estate in Ireland, and goes to live in London or Paris, his Agent gets his rent, and goes and buys a bill of exchange with it; now, this bill of exchange is a draft drawn against equivalent commodities that are to be exported from Ireland; it is nothing more than an order to receive an equivalent amount in commodities which must be sent from Ireland. The merchants who get 10,000*l.*, or any other sum, from the Agent of an Absentee Landlord, go into the Irish market, and buy exactly the same amount of commodities as the Landlord would have bought, had he been at home; the only difference being, that the Landlord would eat them and wear them in London or Paris, and not in Dublin, or in his house in Ireland."

Granting the premises, merely for argument sake, is it necessary that the landlord should reside out of the country, in order to create what Peter Ramsey Doctor calls a foreign trade? In other words, can Ireland have no foreign trade unless the landed proprietors live in a foreign country? Just so. Peter acknowledges it in his answer to the next question.

"Therefore, in proportion to the amount of rent remitted, will be the correspondent export of Irish commodities?—Precisely; if the remittances to absentee landlords amount to three millions a year, were the absentee landlords to return to Ireland, the *foreign trade* of Ireland would be diminished to that amount."

Well, then, suppose every landed proprietor in Ireland were absent—and every bishop, and every parson—it follows from Peter Doctor Ramsey's theory, that the *foreign trade* of Ireland (we should like to know what it is) would be increased in amount. But as theory, to be good for any

thing, must be general in its application, it follows, also, that if all the nobility and gentry of England were in Japan, the foreign trade of England would be necessarily increased.

But let us hear the learned Theban a little more:

"Would not there be a local effect created by the residence of Irish gentry now absent, that would be very beneficial?—If the question be confined to particular spots, the expenditure of considerable sums of money in them may perhaps be productive of some advantage to their inhabitants; but when a landlord goes abroad, the expenditure of his income, though not probably productive of advantage to that particular parish, or that particular part of the country where his estate lies, will certainly be proportionably advantageous to some other part of the country, inasmuch as the income must all be laid out, in the first instance, on Irish commodities."

Our Irish commodities being butter, bacon, beef, mutton, wheat, barley and oats. The proportional advantages to other parts of the country being, a rise on these articles to the bulk of the community generally, without giving them, in return, those means of obtaining food and raiment, which an expenditure of 10,000*l.* a year enable them to acquire. Oh! says Peter Doctor Ramsey, that makes no odds. Pray, mark him, Sir:

"The employment of the people is a great object; would not the residence of the gentry contribute to the employment of the people?—If you lay out your revenue in labour, you cannot lay it out in commodities; if you get 10,000*l.*, and lay out 5,000*l.* in labour, you can of course only lay out 5,000*l.* in commodities.

"Would it not be much better for the Peasantry of Ireland that a larger proportion of revenue should be laid out in employing them, than in the purchase of commodities in the City of Dublin, many of which, perhaps, may have been of foreign

produce?—If it is laid out on commodities, it will give employment to the persons engaged in the production of them.

“If, however, a large proportion of the commodities which you consider as the means of producing rent, or of producing that which is to enable a remittance to be made for the payment of rent, are not of a nature that employ the poor in their production to that extent, are not the People prejudiced by the want of employment?—Yes, if that description of commodities that are alluded to can exist. This, however, I do not believe can ever be the case to any extent worth mentioning; because the value of almost all commodities, whatever they may be, is determined by the quantity of labour employed in their production, so that whatever may be the species of commodities, whether they be velvet cloaks or potatoes—(the witty rogue!)—there will be the same quantity of labour employed to produce equivalent values of them.

“Supposing that the largest export of Ireland was neither in velvet cloaks nor potatoes, but in live cattle, and that a considerable proportion of rent, to use your own phrase, has been remitted in that manner, does not such a mode of producing the means of paying rent contribute less to the improvement of the poor than any extensive employment of them in labour would produce?—To answer this question, I must know in what, had the Absentee Landlords remained in Ireland, would their rents have been paid to them, or what would their Farmers have raised to obtain the means of paying them; unless the means of paying rent are changed when the Landlord goes home, his residence can have no effect whatever.

“Would not the population of the country be benefitted by the expenditure among them of a certain portion of the rent which has been remitted?—No, I do not see how it could be benefitted in the least. If you have a certain value laid out against Irish

commodities in the one case, you will have a certain value laid out against them in the other. The cattle are either exported to England, or they stay at home; if they are exported, the Landlord will obtain an equivalent for them in English commodities; if they are not, he will receive an equivalent for them in Irish commodities; so that in both cases the Landlord lives on the cattle, or on the value of the cattle; and whether he lives in Ireland or England, there is obviously just the very same amount of commodities for the people of Ireland to subsist upon; for by the supposition which is made, the raising of cattle is the most advantageous mode in which the Farmers can pay their rents.”

We have run ourselves out of breath and out of room. Yet, without, for the present, entering into a serious refutation of what we consider a series of pitiful sophisms, we cannot but lament, that the Irish Committee should think it necessary to consult such a Doctor as this for remedies to cure the deep-rooted diseases of Ireland.—We have had enough of folly—enough of violence, but we should prefer, to-morrow, the rule of a fool or a madman to that of a solemn and presuming Scotch Quack. Do, Mr. COBBETT, strip this fellow as bare as a whipping-post. We shall endeavour to do our part in the course of next week.

MR. WYSE'S LETTER.

It requires no comment from me or from anybody else. The facts it states are *undeniable*; and every sensible and honourable man will draw the just conclusion without any assistance from any source but that of the document

itself, and from the resolutions subjoined to it. This much, however, I cannot forbear saying, that in Mr. WYSE's long forbearance, in his long suppression of this disgraceful chain of facts, we have a decided proof of his patriotism; and also a decided proof of the *system of terror* which has prevailed in Ireland for the support of Mr. "Counsellor" Brick and his master. After reading these documents, where is the man who can lay his hand to his heart and say, that it was not a good thing for the Irish Catholics themselves, to put down and extinguish forever the late Catholic Association, which, though consisting of great numbers of very honourable and very excellent men, was, as we now see, really made an instrument of infinite mischief in the hands of Mr. O'CONNELL and his subservient junto. Look at the character of Mr. WYSE, look at his zealous and disinterested conduct, look at the treatment that he received from this junto. Read the documents; see the consequences to this gentleman; look at his forbearance, even after having received this treatment; and then, if you can, give an adequate expression of your indignation at that treatment:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN MORNING POST.

Rathcullihen, (Co. Waterford,)
Aug. 31, 1825.

SIR,—Though unwilling to obtrude myself unnecessarily upon the public attention, I am, nevertheless, induced, on the present occasion, to forego all personal and other considerations, rather than neglect what I now consider and believe to be a duty which I owe to myself and to the Public.

I have, with no little anxiety, perused each Number of the *Dublin Morning Post*, from 26th instant to the present date, hoping to meet such explanation from either Mr. O'Connell or Mr. Bric, as may satisfy the public, and enable it to judge impartially and correctly in the matter hitherto at issue between these two gentlemen and myself.

You, Sir, have publicly called upon Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Bric to explain that which as yet remains a hidden mystery, "by what means, or through what influence, a private letter of mine, with its enclosure, directed to Mr. Bric, and to the care of Mr. O'Connell, became the subject of debate at a meeting of the late Catholic Association, and which subsequently formed the ground of action against me in the case tried at the last Wexford Assizes." Several days have now passed, yet I am concerned to find that both these gentlemen have observed a "dignified silence," even on a subject so seriously affecting

their political as well as their private character in society!

I feel it to be a source of extreme regret, that, in submitting this matter for the public consideration, I should conceive myself justified, and even called upon, to speak in any terms of reproach or disrespect of the late Catholic Association—a Body that I am willing to acknowledge was eminently calculated to effect much practical good throughout the country, so long as it continued to act uninfluenced by the prejudices or private feelings of any individual or interested party. I am, nevertheless, willing, perfectly willing, to exonerate most of its members from a participation in the disgraceful conduct that has been pursued towards me.

In offering the following explanation, I have no intention to enter into or canvass the merits of Whelan's case with the Magistrates, Messrs. Nunn, Farmar, and Griffin; but it appeared to me, as stated by Whelan himself, to be one of those grievances in which the late Association was pledged to interfere, if not by a public resolution of the Body, at least by the frequent uncontradicted public statements of its members; amongst others, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil:—

“Let the People mind us, and
“they have little to fear; let those
“who can contribute, and there are
“few who cannot pay one farthing
“per week; and then if they are out-

“raged and oppressed, let them
“come to the Catholic Association,
“and they will be sure of protection
“and redress.”—Extract from a
Speech of Mr. O'Connell, delivered
at a “Rent” Meeting at Kingstown,
Jan. 30, 1825!!!

Again—

“Why are we assembled here?
“(at the Catholic Association) to
“give redress to those who are not
“sufficiently rich to purchase jus-
“tice.”—Extract from a Speech of
Mr. Sheil, delivered at a General
Meeting of the Association, on Wed-
nesday, February 9, and which de-
claration was received by the Asso-
ciation with “loud cheers.”!!!

Placing every confidence in the faith of these and other similar assurances, I was easily prevailed upon by the friends of Whelan, (the unfortunate man being at that time confined in gaol,) to forward a report of his case, which I then believed to be a true and correct statement of the facts, in a letter addressed to N. P. O'Gorman, Esq., and which I enclosed in a second letter, addressed to Counsellor Bric, marked “private,” and directed to the care of “Counsellor O'Connell.”

My letter, with its enclosure, was put into the Post-office at New Ross, on the 15th of November last, and I presume reached Merrion-square on the following morning, at which place—hear it every man possessed of one spark of honourable feeling—this private, this confidential letter,

sealed and marked "private," directed to a person who has repeatedly assured me that he had never seen, much less received it, was, in direct and open violation of every just and honourable principle, broken open, and its enclosure sent forward, notwithstanding the particular caution given in the letter, to the Public Rooms of the late Catholic Association, where it remained for several days, "exposed to the public gaze."

Copies of it were given to the very parties whose conduct was therein made the subject of animadversion!

But this is not all—the act of perfidy would be *incomplete*—the document, such as it was, would have failed in sustaining the actions instituted against me, if my private letter was not also used against me, and made a PUBLIC DOCUMENT, by being placed, not at that time, as I am informed, *but in some time after*, in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. Dwyer.—Let Mr. Dwyer explain through whom this PRIVATE LETTER reached him—let him say by what right, or pretence of right, *or by whose advice*, he held it, and used it to my injury.

The result was, that three separate actions were commenced! One of them was tried at the last Wexford Assises, when a verdict was given against me, with 500*l.* damages and costs!!

Here I dare not trust myself to an undisguised expression of m. | se-

timents; I feel I am a party too deeply interested to obtrude my feelings upon the public.

After my letter had been thus seized upon, and made the subject of public debate at a General Meeting of the Association, *I do think*, whatever may have been the opinion of Mr. O'Connell, on the case as between Whelan and the Magistrates, that *even from him* I was entitled to some explanation; which I do him the justice to believe he would not have withheld, had his conduct to me been occasioned either by inadvertency or oversight. He has not done so! On the contrary, as if to make "assurance doubly sure," he moves a resolution at the next General Public Meeting of the Association, that my letter, addressed to Mr. O'Gorman, should be returned to me, through the Secretary, of which *timely* notice, Mr. Nunn, (one of the Magistrates) availed himself, to demand from me the said letter, (which by this means he was enabled to trace to my possession,) and the refusal to deliver which letter subsequently enabled him to offer and make use of secondary evidence on the trial, namely, the copies furnished by the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. O'Connell knew the contents of my letter; he knew also that an authenticated copy had been given to Mr. Fitzhenry by Mr. Dwyer (the *permanent* Secretary and *protégé* of Mr. O'Connell.) He knew this at the time he returned me my letter;

and as a lawyer, he must have known the advantage he was giving my opponents, and without which they never could have been able to prove a case against me. Will Mr. O'Connell dare to say that all this was mere accident? *He cannot—he dare not pawn so shameful a falsehood upon the Public.*

Here, then, is a man who, with an impudence peculiar to himself, has declared that HE will treat the public with a *second* Association—that HE will again establish the “Rent;” and, with the aid of deputies in every town in Ireland, be HIMSELF the Collector!!!

It would be an unnecessary intrusion upon the public attention to remark further upon this proceeding. I consider that I possess claims to a treatment very different from that which I have received; I care not to set forward any of the several acts of service which I have rendered in forwarding the professed objects of the Association, satisfied that they have been fully appreciated where they have been best understood. I may be accused, however, of acting unfairly towards myself, were I at this particular moment to omit forwarding you a copy of a resolution, and the accompanying letter, which passed a General Meeting of the late New Ross Catholic Committee, and which, from its connexion with the present transaction, may induce you to lay it before the public.

Sensible of the many benefits you,

Sir, have rendered to your country, I have the honour to subscribe myself, your faithful and obedient Servant,

FRANCIS WYSE.

At a General Meeting of the New Ross Catholic Committee, held this 27th day of November, 1824; Martin Howlett, Esq., M. D. in the Chair;

It was *unanimously resolved*, That the following letter be transmitted to the Secretary of the Catholic Association:—

SIR—The New Ross Catholic Committee, having met for the purpose this day, beg leave to convey to the Association their very great surprise at the manner in which the communication of Francis Wyse, Esq., was treated at their last Meeting.

From the report of the proceeding of the Association upon the subject of Mr. Wyse's letter, as published in the public prints, it is declared, that the fact of the matter relating to differences between a landlord and his tenantry had been “*ascertained*,” which induced the Committee of Grievances to enter no further into the *merits of the case!* and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, that Mr. Wyse's letter should be returned!!!

This Committee have investigated the matter of Mr. Wyse's communication, and beg leave to submit to the Association, that the question to

be ascertained was not relative to the subject, as between landlord and tenant, for such was not the fact, but the act of certain Magistrates.

As this matter has excited great public interest, and is of the first importance, particularly in this county, the Ross Committee, for their future government, and for the better information of the public, request to know whether acts such as this, divested as it is of any relationship as between landlord and tenant, do or do not come within the object of the Catholic Rent? If they do, this decision of the Association has given the "Rent" a mortal stab in this quarter. If they do not, the public utility of the Rent has not been such as has been imagined, as Mr. Wyse is fully determined to publish all the circumstances of this affair, with an expression of his own feelings; we have prevailed upon him to refrain from his purpose, until we shall have received a reply to this communication.

In conclusion, this Committee cannot avoid expressing their extreme regret, that Mr. Wyse should have cause to feel that he has been disrespectfully treated by the Asso-

ciation on this occasion. His public exertions and patriotic intrepidity, since his connexion with our Committee, deserve the highest applause; they have tended to establish "the Rent" in this county, the second in Ireland which set the example; and it is needless to observe what the result of the Newbawn affair has done in establishing the Rent all over the kingdom, for which the public are indebted to Mr. Wyse, and, we will add, so are the Association, for the importance which that circumstance has obtained for them.

This Committee cannot avoid observing, that the sense given to the motives of Mr. Wyse, in sending up the communication, is as destitute of ground as are the assertions of Mr. Bric, relative to Colonel Fitzhenry. The motives from which the Magistrates acted, are but known to themselves.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

MARTIN HOWLETT,

Chairman.

This was handed to Mr. Wyse to present, but was withheld, from an anxiety to prevent disunion.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending September 3.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	69	3	Oats	27	3
Rye	40	4	Beans ...	46	10
Barley ..	40	1	Peas	45	11

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended September 3.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	29,009	Oats ...	20,610
Rye	335	Beans ...	2,373
Barley ..	3,057	Peas	1,273

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, September 3.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	4,248	for	15,046	18	2	Average, 70	10
Barley ..	630	....	1,276	2	1	.....	40 6
Oats ..	9,523	..	13,575	8	1	.....	28 6
Rye ....	—	....	—	—	—	.....	—
Beans ..	1,444	....	3,382	2	7	.....	46 10
Peas	513	....	1,257	1	3	.....	49 0

Friday, Sept. 9.—Our supplies this week consist of 6,200 sacks of flour; 5,200 quarters of Wheat; 1,450 quarters of Barley; and 12,580 qrs. of Oats. The Wheat trade was very dull to-day, and it was only by submitting to a reduction of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the New, which still comes damp to hand, that sales could be made; for the inferior and granary samples buyers could not be found. Barley was 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper, but at the decline most of the supply was cleared off. We note no alteration in the prices of Oats,

Beans, or Pease; the latter went off freely, but Oats and Beans were heavy sale.

Monday, Sept. 12.—The arrivals of nearly all sorts of Grain last week were tolerably good. This morning the supply of Wheat fresh in from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, consists of a moderate show of samples by land carriage, and of Oats from the North there are very few vessels fresh in.

Fine Old Wheat fully supports last Monday's terms; and in very dry superior New there is no alteration, but cold and damp, and also inferior samples, are full 2s. per quarter lower.

There is a good supply of New Barley, the prices of which are 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower. New White Pease are still an advancing article; but in Grey we notice no alteration. There is a fair trade for good fresh Horse Corn, but stale and inferior qualities are certainly lower. Flour is fixed at a reduction of 5s. per sack. In other articles there is no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	.....	55s.	—	60s.
— Seconds	.....	52s.	—	54s.
— North Country	..	45s.	—	50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 5 to Sept. 10, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,346	Tares	98
Barley ..	1,515	Linseed ..	5,750
Malt	2,990	Rapeseed ..	12
Oats.....	27,649	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,076	Mustard..	440
Flour.....	8,264	Flax	—
Rye.....	73	Hemp ...	—
Pease.....	941	Seeds ...	396

Foreign.—Wheat, 550; Barley, 4,755; Oats, 1,155; and Beans, 250 quarters.

Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 12.—Our Market remains steady. The picking commences generally this week: those who have begun, report they come down very light, and a third less than their own estimate: the samples are expected to be of good quality. Duty to-day 23,000*l*.

Maidstone, Sept. 10.—The weather continuing very favourable to the Hops just at this season, many of the Grounds in the parishes within a few miles, are much improved, and bid fair to produce from 5 cwt. to 8 cwt. per acre, and from appearance, the quality will be good. Hop picking will generally commence in this neighbourhood about the 16th. In the Weald of Kent, where the blight was very severe, we hear they have begun, and that the produce falls far short of what was expected. Duty called 30,000*l*.

Monday, Sept. 12.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 9,131 firkins of Butter, and 435 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 10,634 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 12.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	4	6	to	5 0
Mutton ...	4	8	—	5 2
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	5	4	—	6 4
Lamb	5	0	—	5 8

Beasts ... 3,131 | Sheep ... 20,810
Calves ... 195 | Pigs ... 100

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead):

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 6
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	3	8	—	6 0
Pork	4	4	—	6 6
Lamb	3	8	—	5 8

COAL MARKET, Sept. 9.

Ship and Market. Ship sold. Price.

20½ Newcastle... 22½ 33*s*. 9*d*. to 40*s*. 9*d*.
6 Sunderland... 5 40*s*. 9*d*. — 41*s*. 6*d*.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£4	0	to	6	0
Middlings.....	2	6	—	3	0
Chats	0	0	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Cwt.

Ware	4	0	to	5	10
Middlings.....	2	10	—	3	0
Chats	2	0	—	2	5

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	60s.	to	100s.
Straw...36s.	to	45s.	
Clover..	80s.	to	120s.
St. James's.—Hay....	80s.	to	102s.
Straw ..33s.	to	48s.	
Clover..	80s.	to	130s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	80s.	to	100s.
Straw...38s.	to	45s.	
Clover..	90s.	to	135s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury	64	68	0	40	42	0	28	30	0	50	52	0	56	0	0
Banbury	66	72	0	48	50	0	30	32	0	48	52	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	62	76	0	40	46	0	24	32	0	50	60	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	64	66	0	36	0	0	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	60	72	0	30	42	0	25	32	0	40	42	0	44	47	0
Derby.....	64	75	0	48	54	0	27	34	0	48	56	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	58	75	0	42	48	0	26	32	0	48	56	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	56	74	0	35	43	0	26	30	0	48	56	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	68	76	0	48	52	0	24	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	42	68	0	36	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	40	0
Guildford.....	60	72	0	38	43	0	25	32	0	47	52	0	42	52	0
Henley	67	78	0	38	46	0	25	30	0	45	52	0	46	54	0
Horncastle.....	58	65	0	40	44	0	20	26	0	45	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	60	78	0	40	46	0	26	36	0	48	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes	60	68	0	40	0	0	24	26	0	40	42	0	43	44	0
Newbury	53	77	0	32	47	0	26	32	0	53	60	0	50	54	0
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	69	72	0	44	50	0	26	32	0	49	52	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	69	0	0	45	0	0	27	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	54	81	0	38	46	0	30	0	0	52	0	0	50	51	0
Stamford.....	59	70	0	42	47	0	27	32	0	41	49	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	58	68	0	30	42	0	26	30	0	36	44	0	40	0	0
Swansea	73	0	0	38	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	68	0	0	41	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	64	86	0	40	46	0	26	33	0	48	52	0	48	52	0
Warminster.....	56	71	0	36	48	0	25	33	0	50	58	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	56	70	0	35	46	0	23	33	0	48	58	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	32	43	0	28	33	0	20	23	6	21	23	6	20	22	0
Haddington*	31	41	0	25	30	0	18	22	0	18	21	6	18	21	6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Sep. 6.—Throughout the past week the weather was invariably fine for the completion of harvest, both in this part of the kingdom and Ireland. The arrivals of New Wheat from the latter, form a material portion of the week's importation; however, in consequence of the extreme languor which prevailed, the few sales effected of the New Wheats were at a reduction of 6*d.* to 9*d.* per 70lb., and on the Old, 3*d.* to 6*d.* Old Oats, from a demand for the London market, &c. nearly maintained their value, but new ones of good quality, declined 2*d.* to 3*d.* per 45lb. Fine Old Oats fully supported the quotations of this day se'nnight.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 29th August to the 5th of September, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 11,501; Barley, 928; Oats, 6,099; Malt, 4,564; Beans, 1,053; and Pease, 32 quarters. Flour, 131 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,253 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Sept. 10.—We had a very good supply of Wheat for so early a period in the season, prices were considerably lower than last week. Red sold from 56*s.* to 63*s.*; White to 65*s.*; Barley was also supplied in considerable quantities, and sold from 36*s.* to 40*s.* Oats, 26*s.* to 32*s.* Old Beans, 36*s.* to 42*s.*; Pease, 37*s.* to 42*s.* per qr.; and Flour 51*s.* to 54*s.* per sack.

Bristol, Sept. 11.—The prices of Corn, &c. at this market, continue at last week's quotations.

Wakefield, Sep. 9.—The arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate. There has been a good demand for New Wheat at 70*s.* to 72*s.* per 60 lbs. Fine Old also fully maintains last week's prices, but there is very little inquiry for middling qualities. Oats and Shelling are each dull sale, but without alteration in price. Beans are scarce, and rather dearer. Other articles without variation.

Malton, Sep. 10. We had to-day but a small attendance of farmers, the weather being very fine for harvest. Not much business done in the Corn trade. Wheat, old, 74*s.* to 76*s.*; new ditto, 72*s.* to 74*s.* per qr., five stone per bushel; Barley 42*s.* to 45*s.* per qr.; Oats, 12*d.* to 13*d.* per stone.

Hull, Sept. 9.—The supply of New Wheat proved too much for the very limited demand of the trade, and prices in consequence, gave way 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter, and a great proportion was left unsold. All the choicest qualities of Old Wheat support former prices, while the secondary and low descriptions remain entirely unnoticed. Old Oats and Beans are wanted, and fully support the prices of Tuesday week. A few samples of New Oats were sold at 24*s.* to 26*s.* per quarter, colour, quality, and condition good. Scarcely any other grain at Market, and prices merely nominal.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 10.—The supply of Wheat from the farmers was large this morning, and almost exclusively of the new crop, which being of very fine quality and in good condition, the millers took it off at a decline of 2*s.* per quarter; but old Wheat was very difficult to sell at a reduction of 4*s.* per quarter. Rye is almost unsaleable, except at low prices for pig feed. We have not had any new Barley at Market, and the maltsters not having begun work yet, there is no sale for old Barley but for inferior purposes at 30*s.* to 35*s.* per quarter, according to weight. Malt dull sale this week. We had rather a short supply of new Oats, and not many samples of old to-day, notwithstanding which, the market was dull at last week's prices. The weather having continued fine this week, the bulk of the crop is secured, and another week of fine weather will finish harvest in this district.—Wheat, 60*s.* to 66*s.*; foreign, 48*s.* to 58*s.*; Rye, 32*s.* to 36*s.*; foreign, 32*s.* to 36*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 35*s.*; Malt, 65*s.* to 70*s.*; Oats, 24*s.* to 30*s.*; foreign, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; Beans, 42*s.* to 46*s.*; Pease, White, 48*s.* to 54*s.* per quarter. Flour, 50*s.* per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 10.—We had a little better supply of fat Cattle to this day's market than there has been for several weeks past, prices 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. The show of Store Cattle was very indifferent, and the sale was very slow indeed. Scots, the few that were sold, were from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone when fat. Meat, Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 6½d. to 8d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Pork 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Horncastle, Sept. 10.—Beef, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 7d.; Lamb, 9d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market, on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle, and a full market of Sheep and Lambs; there being many inferior, fat sold readily at a little advance in price. Beef, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; and Lamb, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended September 3, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	70	4	39	2	28	3
Essex	72	8	37	8	29	2
Kent	67	8	38	11	28	2
Sussex	67	8	40	0	27	4
Suffolk	69	5	41	0	27	10
Cambridgeshire	66	6	24	7	24	0
Norfolk	67	6	38	5	26	6
Lincolnshire	68	6	47	7	23	9
Yorkshire	68	4	42	0	24	3
Durham	66	0	0	0	28	8
Northumberland	64	9	36	1	26	6
Cumberland	70	1	38	3	25	11
Westmoreland	73	2	36	0	27	1
Lancashire	70	0	47	0	25	6
Cheshire	70	0	0	0	25	9
Gloucestershire	71	4	44	3	29	6
Somersetshire	70	4	40	8	25	8
Monmouthshire	74	10	48	0	26	0
Devonshire	69	9	41	10	27	3
Cornwall	66	5	39	0	28	9
Dorsetshire	65	2	39	5	27	0
Hampshire	66	2	40	0	0	0
North Wales	73	6	43	8	23	1
South Wales	66	6	36	10	20	10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

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